NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

APPICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 72 and 730 Broadway. FORTUNE'S FROLIC-THE APPOINTMENT-PHENOMENON IN A SMOCE PROCE.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—East Lyans.

GEORGE CHRISTY 8-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREISY, IALLADS. MUSICAL GENS. &c., Pith Avenue Opera House, Oc. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—The Contra

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite Matropolitan Hotel.—Ethiop.an Singing, Dancing, &c.— The Plying Trapper.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing-ging Darking, Burkesquey, &c.-Ireland in 1866; OR, 788 DARK HOUR BEFORE DAWS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bro

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn .- ETHIOPIAN MIN-CLINTON HALL, Aster Place.-GRAND VOCAL AND IN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway. --

BRADY'S GALLERY, 725 Broadway, corner of Tenth street-Open every day and evening this week. NEW COLLECTION OF WAR VIEWS AND HISTORIC PORTRATS. Free to the number

FINE ARTS INSTITUTE, 625 Broadway.-KELLOGG'S

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, March 13, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE CANADIAN ALARM

The excitement in Canada over the apprehended Fenian invasion appears to be at a higher pitch than ever, and the provincial measures for defence are still being vigorously pushed forward. Lord Monck, the Governor General, has issued orders calling out the militia and designating the different organizations reuired for service, which, with a mass of other matte earing on the crisis, appear in full in our present issue vernor talks in a spirited manner, and indulges in a fling at this country by speaking of the anticipated Fenian forays as threatened piratical attacks organized in the territory of a neighboring power. All the volun-Acors called out are to be placed under the regula-kions of strict military law, and are subject to the orders of Lieutenant General Sir John Michel, commander of the British forces in North America. While regretting that he is compelled to require the his assurance that if necessary the entire population would volunteer. Much enthusiasm is represented to exist among the volunteers, who are still rapidly arriving from the country places in the principal large towns, whence many of them have already been despatched to the frontier. It is reported that the forts of Quobec have been denuded of the regulars garrisoning them, and that these also are en route for the expected seat of war. It is proposed in Montreal to expel all aliens. It now endeavor to ignore their guilt in giving all pothe rebets of this country during our late war, and insist upon it being the duty of our government to protect them from the terrible Fenians. One Montreal paper foams with rage over the matter, and says that President Johnson and his Cabinet will be responsible for every drop of blood shed in the apprehended con-

In the Scente yesterday the memorial of the Iowa Legislature, favoring the speedy trial of Jeff Davis, and the petition of a citizen of Columbia, South Carolina, the petition of a citizen of Columbia, South Carolin for reimbursement of loss by the burning of his hou and referred. Senator Sherman, on presenting the latter, read a letter from General Sherman, pronouncing false the statement that Columbia was fired by the national froops. The General says it was burning when his forces entered, having been fired by the rebels themselves, by order of Wade Hampton. Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee a resolution of thanks to the officers Military Committee a resolution of thanks to the officers and seamen who assisted in rescuing soldiers from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, and introduced a bill amending the act providing payment for property lost in the military service and a constitutional amendbasing Congressional representation on the number oters. Mr. Grimes also introduced a constitu endment mainly corresponding with tha ing adopted by the House, was rejected by the Senate on Friday last, making the total popula tion, excepting in States where negroes are not peris so worded as to avoid recognizing the right of States to disfranchise on account of color. The vote whereby the bill extending the time for removal of goods from bonded warehouses was passed was reconsidered, and the bill was again taken up and held under consideration for some time, several proposed amendments being rejected and some being adopted, after which it was again passed. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up, and Mr. Sumner made a speech in opposi-4ion to it, and offered an amendment prohibiting exclu Without disposing of the subject, the Senate went int executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The House of Representatives held both a day and an evening session. Mr. Spalding, republican, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution to tax national notes and certificates of indebtedness, which was read twice, and, after considerable discussion, was so amended as to omicertificates of indebtedness, and was then referred t the Ways and Means Committee. A large portion of the day was spent, in Committee of the Whole, in consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British North American provinces. After extended debate and the submission of different amendments, the bill was finally killed by striking out the enacting clause, which action was concurred in by the House, after the committee had risen and reported progress, by a vote of seventy-five year to fifty-two navs. The bill making appropriations for the repair of present and the con-struction of new fortifications was also discussed for some time in Committee of the Whole, but was not disposed of. It appropriates about a million and a half of dollars Resolutions were adopted instructing the Printing Com-mittee to report on the propriety of printing twenty thousand extra copies of the evidence taken before the Reconstruction Committee, requesting the Secretary of War to report the amount of money paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for transportation of troops and government property, directing the Judiciary Com-mittee to report on the expediency of excluding disloyal persons from holding office or voting, and providing for the purchase by Congress of a portrait of the late Joshua R. Giddings. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution declaring that the House does not approve of guaranteeing the payment of the Nexican loan or Fenian bonds. Bills were introduced, among others, to fix eight hours as a day work for mechanics and laborers in government employ create the grade of brigadier general commandant the marine corps and to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Nebraska Valley Railroad. The Ways and Means Committee reported back adversely the lution to temporarily increase duties on imports, and it was tabled. The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill and the bill extending the time for withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses were taken up, when the former were concurred in and the latter referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

the House the new Tax bill, which, among oth wisions, taxes cotton five cents per pound and exempts es under one thousand dollars. The prefive per cent tax on those over that amount is ret ained.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly vesterday the bill creating a Board of cluding the Mayor, whose duty will be to revise the sets of the various officers of our city governwas reported from the Committee on Cities. A wity report scaines the bill was also submitted

few other bills were reported from Board to present an early report as to the effect which the construction of the proposed Nisgara ship canal would have on the canal system of our State. A resolution was offered and laid over requiring the gas companies of this city and Brooklyn to render a full report within ten days in regard to their capital stock, profits, their shares. charges to consumers, the par value of their shares, system of management and all other matters connected ons. The Bank Superintendent's re port relative to the savings banks of the State was presented. Among a few matters noticed was a bill for another street railroad in this city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamship New York, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., we have later news from the Pacific republics of South America, which will be found in detail in this morning's Hanalo supplement. At Valparaise affairs remained very much the same as presly reported. Three frigates of the Spanish squadron were cruising about at sea, probably in search of the Chilean and Peruvian fleets, which were supposed to be omewhere south of Valparaiso. There was great rejo ng at IAma over the treaty of alliance with Ecuador. financial panic had been caused in Lima by the suspen-sion of one of their banks, owing to the mateasance of the manager. The liabilities were stated to be im-mense. At Passma the steamship Uncle Sam, which had been detained by the Colombian authorities on the und of a breach of the neutrality laws, as previously ounced, had been released and allowed to proceed to sea, upon the owners giving bonds in the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars not to deliver the

sea, upon the owners giving bonds is the sain of ope bundred and twenty thousand dollars not to deliver the vessel or cargo to the Spaniards. Our correspondence and the press of Panama give glow-ing accounts of the richness of the gold mines recently discovered at Barbacoas, in the republic of Colombia. Miners from California were flocking thither in considerthe discovery became generally known an immense in view of the large number of American miners expected the Panama papers urge the appointment forthwith of a United States consul at the port of Tumaco, in order to

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places on the subject of the street cleaning contract was yesterday presented to the Board of Aldermen. The members of he committee offered resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to draw no vouchers in favor of the delin quent contractors, the Comptroller to refuse to make any further payments, and the Corporation Counsel to take legal steps against Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp for alleged non-fulfillment of their contract. At the same meeting of the Board three thousand five hundred dol lars were appropriated for the compilation and publish-ing of three thousand copies of a manual of Corporation ordinances; and a resolution was adopted authorizing the late City Inspector to temporarily retain the use of the premises occupied by himself and emply yes, and to engage such clerical force as may be required to close the affairs of the department. The Board adjourned to

Wednesday afternoon next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and acted upon a few unimportant papers. The Committee on Ferries presented a report directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the lease of a pier at the foot of Spring street. North river, for a period of ten years to maintain a ferry to Hoboken, which was laid over.

A report of the Special Committee on Washington's Birthday, recommending the payment of bills incurred in its celebration, amounting to \$12,473.60, was laid over. The Mayor sent in a communication transmitting an invitation to the Common Council to review the Irish

societies on St. Patrick's day, which was accepted.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William E. Chandler, and Mr. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have arrived at the Astor House to assist in investigating the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by a number of distillers in this city. Nothing of importance in the matter transpired yesterday, and it has been deemed advisable not to publish at present ents have been the names of those whose establishin seized, as several of them are reported to have been en-

whose chief testimony was that he knew of no fraud of his own knowledge in the building of the Court House. Two of the contractors for the iron work were on the stand and gave evidence, but it was of very little interest

The Fenians at Union square are still increasing their funds and adding to the volume of their operations The movement is spreading fast through all the Southern States. Meetings were held in the city last evening, at ble sums of money subscribed.

The Roberts and Sweeny wing of the Fenians are also working actively both in this city and through the country. There was a large and enthusiastic demonstra-tion last night in Music Hall, Boston, President Roberts

and General Sweeny being among the speakers.

The butchers of the city held a meeting yesterday and appointed a committee of five to confer with the Health Commissioners in regard to the abatement of the slaugh-

which they exist, as reported at the headquarters of the new Board of Health, is published in another portion o of decomposed meats.

In the case of Lachman and Carnett, who stand charges with having had in their possession about five hundre dollars in counterfeit money, Commissioner Osborn con-cluded the evidence yesterday, and announced that he

would give his decision to-day.

A case was argued before the General Term of the Su perior Court yesterday in which Peter Weitner was plain tiff and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were d fendants, the former claiming damages for injuries to his person by reason of a piece of rock falling on him from the side of the canal and fracturing his leg. Decision was reserved.

In the case of Sonneborn versus Luther S. Lawrence

n which the latter was charged with having had in possession three thousand dollars worth of government bonds alleged to have been stolen in Philadelphia two years ago, the complaint was yesterday dismissed in the Tombs Police Court. The further investigation of the charges against Spencer Pettis, accused of implica-tion in the same affair, has been postponed till Friday

No clue to the detection of the thieves who stole th million and a half dollars worth of bonds from the office of Mr. Lord, in Exchange place, has yet been obtained and the robbery still continues a subject of wonder and speculation in Wali street regions. Interesting particulars in relation to the matter are given in any

A man named John Gheet shot his wife last evening in Fifty third street, and afterwards shot himself. Th woman was not dangerously wounded, but Gheet himsel

died.

A coroner's inquest in the case of Mr. William R. Saturday last by falling into a vat in the distillery 25 prictor for having the place in so dangerous a conditi held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, t house rent, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and urge the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of tenants against extortion by landlords and

The 'Longshoremen of Brooklyn struck, yesterday, for higher wages. They have heretofore received twenty five cents per hour for their labor, and now demangenerally believed it will be acceded to by employers There was no disturbance in consequence of the strike An adjourned meeting of the gas consumers of Brook lyn took place last evening at the Brooklyn Institute, t complete the organization of a permanent Anti-Gas Monopoly Association. A statement was made in regard to the progress of the bill now before the Legislature to restrict the various gas companies in their exto tionate demands on consumers. The new association promises to be a useful one, and is composed of many

nfluential merchants and tradeamen of Brooklyn.

The bids of the gas companies and individuals for ighting the Brooklyn streets every night and all night were received by the Common Council of that city at ession of last evening, and referred to the appro priate committee for further action. Petroleum as wel

as gas was proposed for lighting material. The stock market was strong yesterday. Governments were dull, but firm. Gold closed at 130 k at half

dent Johnson was yesterday vis him that his policy and official conduct is well unde and heartily approved by intelligent Europeans who desire the welfare of our country. The President expressed his gratification at receiving the information, and alluded to the obstacles which Congress is throwing in the way of his policy of reconstruction. The membe out accomplishing anything practical in the way of re-storing the South, and, while continuing to oppose the Executive plan, they fail to bring forward one of their

New Hampshire will elect a Governor and other State officers to-day. The republican candidate for Governor is Frederick Smyth, the present incumbent, and the been made in every town and ward in the State by desig nated officers of the republican clubs, and the result, a returned to the Secretary of the Republican State Com

Doubtful 31,500

This gives Governor Smyth a majority of 4,774, dividing the doubtful equally, or 2,941 if all the votes in doubt are east against him.

In the case of the ca In the case of the Bank for Savings of this city ven

Manneell B. Field, the United States Supreme Court yes terday decided that that institution is liable to pay the monthly tax of one twenty-fourth per cent on its de

posits livested.

The Supreme Court also yesterday confirmed the de-pision of the District Court for the Eastern district o Pennsylvania, condemning as a lawful prize of the gov-ernment the blockade runner Bermuda and her cargo aptured in April, 1862, by the United States steame

The North Carolina Legislature adjourned vesterday fter passing the bill allowing negroes to testify in h persons of their color are parties.

bishop of Boston on Sunday last, by Archbishop Mc correspondence in this morning's Herald Supplement.

The very interesting testimony of Baron James Rothschild in regard to the management of financ al matters in Europe, recently taken before the Superior Council of Commerce in Paris, appears in our Supplement sheet of this morning, and will be found The Baron, among other things, gives an account of the The Baron, among other things, gives an account of the mode of operation of the Bank of England, and opposes a financial system resting on a plurality of banks.

Late news from China reports the capture by 'he rebels of the city of Kayingchau and the shaughter of all the n-hab tants excepting the able bodied men and the prottless women, the former of whom they forced into their army.

The Radicals and the President-The Stevens Trying to Cover Up the Breach.

It is very evident that the Jacobins in Congress begin to see that their revolutionary course and opposition to the policy of the President is destroying their hold upon the people. The developments since the reception of the veto message in the Senate, and the President's masterly speech on Washington's birthday, has no doubt convinced them that they must take a new tack, or go under. They cannot sustain themselves before the country on a platform in opposition to Andrew John son, for his course has been such as to secure the approbation of the great mass of the people. To support the measures of his adminis-tration and carry out his policy would destroy all the party schemes of the radicals; but, on the other hand, they see that if the people once become convinced that the republicans in Con gress are arrayed in direct opposition to Mr Johnson, their success in the future is equally hopeless. They have therefore adopted a very adroit course to mystify the public and postpone a direct issue between them and the President, until after the fall elections. When those elections are over then they will come out and bid the President defiance claiming that they have carried all the Northern States on the radical issue.

The speech of Thad Stevens in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, was part of this programme. It was a bold attempt, by uttering a deliberate falsehood, to cover up the fact that there is an actual conflict between the Executive and the ruling majority in Congress. The Freedmen's Bureau veto message of the President and his speech from the steps of the White House on the 22d of February defined clearly the issue between him and Congress They reveal the fact that there is a contest. But sufficient time has elapsed to show that a large portion of the republican party side with the President in this controversy; that there are of nower and turn the elections in the Northern States against the radicals. Stevens therefore comes forward with a plausible story, yet wholly false, and delivers an amusing harangue attempting to prove that the President made no such speech. In his usual bold style, claiming that he has a confidential com munication, he says, "That speech, which has had considerable run, and which has made considerable impression upon the public mind was one of the grandest hoaxes that has ever been perpetrated, and more successful than any other, except the moon hoax." In order that this falsehood might have its proper effect he adds that "he exonerates the President from ever having made that speech," and then goes on, charging it with being a coinage of the op position press. To clinch it still further h quotes a statement heretofore made by a Ne York journal, and characterizes this as a piece of the same kind of slander. Admitting, hor ever, "that if the people believe that the Pre sident ever uttered that speech the case would be made out. But," continues Stevens, "we know that the President never did utter it. As if he could not repeat the lie too often.

Now this bold electioneering dodge of t radical chief, this malicious coinage will no doubt accomplish its purpose in many locall ties, unless the President pursues a straight forward and independent course. It is calcu lated, no doubt, to affect the campaign in Pennsylvania. It will be sent broad cast through the rural districts, and who do not fully understan the circumstances of Johnson's speech and how it was made public, will take Stevens version, and set it down as a device of the opposition to divide the republican party. "Here," they wat say, "we have Stevens' state ment that such is the fact. He was on th ground, and must know. If he had been denounced by Mr. Johnson he would have known t." Such, Stevens calculates, will be the effect of the speech upon the republican party in Pennsylvania. With it he hopes to bridge over the hasm until after the October election. In adopting this course he has in fact proclaimed to the world the ignorance of his constituents He has the same as said that they are unable to comprehend the affairs at Washington, or judge between truth and falsehood, and that any statement, however false, that he may make will be swallowed as true. It has been proverbial that the people of Pennsylvania are behind the age, but we never witnessed so bold an admission and so direct a declaration of this fact from one of their own represe tives before. It is a wonder that Stevens

sents to represent a constituency which can be gulled by such trash as he uttered on Saturday. All this bodes no good to Andrew Johnson nor his policy of restoration. It is intended

to deceive the people until the radicals can carry the fall elections. The President should take good care that they do not get him into a position that will strengthen this assertion, but on the other hand, boldly meet the issue, and in a manner that will leave no doubt as to the attitude of the Jacobin faction of Congress. They are his foes and the enemics of the country, and his course should be marked with deeds so positive that the humblest citizen in the most secluded portion of the country will understand it, not excepting the voters whom Thad Stevens has proclaimed to

M. Thiers' Speech-France and Prussis

The State of Europe.

The speech of M. Thiers in the French Legislative Chamber is a sharp examination of the Emperor's position in relation to freedom in France. In the speech from the throne Napoleon, it will be remembered, told the natio how free it was, in a few phrases that sparkled on the surface, but that would not bear discr He had lauded the prosperity of his own reign, the quiet of France, and the happiness of a tion whose Executive cannot be hampered in his acts by the representatives of the people M. Thiers finds that these things on which the nation is congratulated are the dangers which menace its peace, and the evils which obstruct its progress. He supposes that even an inferior constitution which is the choice of the people may be more consistent with freedom than a very good one given by an emperor, which permits that emperor to override the will of the people. He cites an awkward instance of the danger of the kind of constitution that the Emperor praises in the case of the first Napoleon. That great man saw nothing but confusion in the constitution prepared by the Abbé Sieyes, and gave France what he thought a better one. But his own constitution "allowed the ruler to engage in a areer marked by names of painful memory-Moscow, Leipsic, Waterloo and, worst of all, St. Helena." Therefore it was a great evil to France; and possibly other constitutions given to the country against its will may have a not dissimilar history. Despite the Emperor's flat-

tery. M. Thiers flatly tells France that she is not

free, because in a free country "nothing is done

but what the nation desires." She is not free,

because she is not the arbiter of her own

Sharp as this speech is, it is yet more remark-

ble for what it indicates than for what it says. Fenianism, we have often declared, is less important to the world for what it will accomplish in Ireland than for the effect it will have in again awaking in Europe the suppressed but not extinguished spirit of republican freedom. Appearances at present are against the success of an isolated siruggle in Ireland; but Ireland seems destined to be the means of lighting up Europe. Ireland, nearer to us in sympathy than any other land, has felt in her veins the full influence of the great war waged by our people for free institutions; and. unable to use it for her own good, she will communicate it to the peoples of Europe ready to receive it, and more likely to benefit by following the grand example. Europe is uneasy. In Germany and France freedom has been lulled to an unquiet slumber. It is as an indication in this respect that the speech of M. Thiers is most significant. M. Thiers in all his career was never more in sympathy with the best and most earnest sentiments of the French people than he is now. A man of the people by origin, he has been identified on the popular side with the great movements in France, and his antecedents of this nature give double weight to the words he now utters. As a journalist his influence on the revolution of 1830 was very positive, and in the same sphere he lent himself earnestly to that agitation which resulted in the expulsion of Louis Philippe. That so old a politician, one so schooled in governmental mutations, and who has a udied French history and the French people so deeply, should thus so boldly put his finger on the vulnerable points of the Emperor's position must be taken as a significant indication of the state of public opinion as an indication that France is ready to hear the evidence against the empire, and perhaps to act

Revolutions are made by two classes of persons-by the friends of freedom and the mies of freedom. On the one hand the spark s cautiously, persistently fanned to a flam-No opportunity is permitted to pass by which the thoughts of the people can be urged in the right direction-by which tyranny can be put n its most odious light. On the other hand the enemies of freedom force revolution by the extravagance of the acts by which they hope to repress the people. While Thiers and others ct on France in one of these ways, Bismark, in Prussia, acts on the Germans in the other This peremptory Minister has forgotten the age n which he lives. He has forgotten that it is the nineteenth and not the sixteenth century, and this forgetfulness is for the good of the people. It opens their eyes to the true natur of monarchical institutions, and will stimulate them to the endeavor to secure institutions un der which such acts of tyranny as Bismark's recent action to the Deputies will be imposs ble. The fires which lighted up Germany in 1848 are not extinguished yet; the spirit that stirred the French people to cast down the proudest throne in Europe is yet alive, and the ossibility is that it may be the destiny of the povement in Ireland to stir both to a new activity, and thus to work such a change in the listribution of power in Europe as to lead to an enfranchisement of all its downtrodden

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FLECTION .- The election in the Granite State takes place to-day. Only local officers are to be chosen, and it is not therefore as significant as it would be if members of Congress were to be voted for. It is, however, important as being the first of the series of elections which take place this year. It is the first that has come off since the asse bling of Congress, and the issue between the radicals and the President has been made Sufficient time has not elapsed since the veto message of Andrew Johnson or his arraignment of the radicals for the people in that lattitude to clearly understand the position of affairs. We do not therefore apprehend that the result will vary much if any from that of the last three or four years, or furnish any indication of the change in the popular senti-

Playacter Sothern, Judge Edmends and

We were very much surprised yesterday by the letter from Judge Edmonds which is printed at the close of this paragraph. The style of this epistle is so unlike that of the suave, dignified and learned Judge, and it is based upon a misconception so unworthy of his clear, cultivated and logical intellect, that we could not have believed it to be written by him had not the familiar chirography dispelled the doubts which the unfamiliar language and sentiments at once excited. The Judge actually accuse us of perpetrating a libel by publishing a couple of sentences, which he quotes. Now, moment's consideration and examination would have shown him that the objectionable sentences were merely a summary of the news from London about Mr. Sothern's libel suit, inserted because we had no room for the full report of the trial. But, on Sunday—the day following-we copied the evidence from the London papers, and we find that Mr. Sothern thus testifi ed:-"For about two years, I think, I amused myself in teaching people to believe in spiritualism; I made no charge; John Bridg-man never assisted me; Thomas Haddaway was one of the 'miraole circle;' I was then known by the name of Douglas Stuart; a very great number of persons, besides those engaged in theatrical pursuits, formed part of the 'circle;' Judge Edmonds used to come, and so did Governor Tallmadge; in fact, innumerable people came." And to this he adds, "I do not honestly believe that anybody believes in spiritualis Judge Edmonds is well acquainted with evidence; it is his business to be so; and we put it to him as an intelligent man and a good lawyer whether, barring a single verbal errorthe substitution of "Judge Tallmadge" "Governor Tallmadge"—the summary which we printed on Saturday was not a fair synopsis, so far as it refers to himself, of the report published on Sunday, and whether the charge which he makes in his letter is not altogether unfounded. Here is the letter:-

unfounded. Here is the letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of yesterday, speaking of the proceedings of the playactor Sothern in London, you say "Mr. Sothern was examined before the magistrate, and made some very extraordinary revelations and con essions of his 'experiences' in spiritual circles when in New York, and as to how he was assisted by Judge Edmonds, Judge Tallmadge and 'twelve gentlemen of high position' in this city, in order to 'Joke' persons of both sexes by a system in which he does not 'honestly believe that any-body believes in.'" In perusing in your paper of to day the account of the proceedings before the Mayor of London, I find that Sothern does not make any su h charge. He merely says that Governor Tallmadge and I were present sometimes at his circles. The charge that the Governor and I assisted him in deceiving people is your, and not Sothern's, and from you and in your columns I demand the refutation of the scandal Reckiess as Sothern is, and desirous as ho seems to have been of placing h meelf' in the position of being a cheat in this country or a liar in Engiand, be has not had the hardihood to impate either to Governor Tallmadge or myself complicity in his irrads. That task you have voluntarily assumed, and nothing but the most ample recantation of the iffiel will satisfy me. This is due to my character and to the memory of my deceased friend, the Governor. Yours, &c., Your artile speaks of 'Judge Tallmadge.'' I suppose you mean his brother, the Governor. The Judge died a good many years ago, and long before anything was heard of the subject among us. But whichever it is you mean, your article is equally false and hisbilous, and must be refuted.

The learned Judge states, in his extraordinary epistle, that "he (Sothern) merely says that Governor Tallmadge and I were present sometimes at his circles. The charge that the Governor and I assisted him in deceiving people is yours." We beg the Judge's pardon: such a charge was never made by us; the word "deceiving" was never used in our columns in this connection. Since this whole affair hinges upon words, we must be particular; and so we call the attention of the Judge to the fact that the term employed in our summary and by Mr. Sothern is "to joke," not to "deceive." In reference to this very point Mr. Sothern testified in London:-"You put the word 'deceit' into my mouth;" and so Judge Edmonds has put the charge of "deceiving people" into our columns, where it never appeared. Again, the Judge remarks:-"Reckless as Sothern is, and desirous as he seems to have been of placing himself in the position of being cheat in this country or a liar England"-fle upon you, Judge-"he not had the hardihood to impute either to Governor Tallmadge or myself complicity in his frauds. That task you have volunt sumed." By no means. Mr. Sothern said: "I don't admit that I practised any deceit; I simply entered into the matter as a joke." He did not use the word "fraud," and it does not occur in our summary of his testimony. He does not admit that he practised any deceit or fraud, and we never stated that he did, or that Judge Edmonds was his accomplice. Surely the Judge can now see how much he has misjudged and misrepresented us in his hasty and even intemperate letter. Instead of libelling the usually calm and courteous ex-magistrate, we simply gave a synopsis of Mr. Sothern's evidence, which is not libellous, and cannot by any ingenuity be made to appear so. The Judge does not deny that and Governor Tallmadge were present at Mr. Sothern's "circles," and that is the only matter about which there can be any controversy. If the Judge objects to the word "assisted," which was used for the sake of brevity, he will find in Webster's Dictionary that "to be present, to attend, as to assist at a public meeting," is one of the legitimate definitions of the verb " to assist." Besides this, Mr. Sothern distinctly swears that the Judge and Governor Tallmadge formed part of the 'circle.' " Consequently, the case of the genial Edmonds falls to the ground. But if Judge Edmonds' nerves were shocked

by the paragraph which he quotes, imagine what our condition must have been after we had perused his letter. We are extremely sorry to have printed anything to cause him discomposure; but we are equally sorry to print his epistle, in which he not only unjustly charges us with committing a libel, but really commits a libel himself, by calling Mr. Sothern "reckless" and "a cheat in this country or a liar in England." We do not like such language. We never employ it, and are astonished that Judge Edmonds should condescend to resort to it. If we admit it to our colamps we do so under protest and as an unusual mark of our benevolence towards the Judge; but at the same time we must most emphatically state that we do not endorse the Judge's remarks in regard to Mr. Sothern, do not believe them to be correct, and do not consider them instified by the facts as developed in London. It appears that a few years ago Mr. Sothern, who is a capital prestidigitateur as well as a successful comedian, instituted a so-called spiritual "circle" in this city, by way of a joke, and humbugged a great many people. The medi-ums thought him a medium, and all the spiritualists were deluded by his tricks. In short, he so much resembled a genuine spiritual operator that everybody mistook him for one, and the ruins of the Mexican resultion

on the other hand he became convinced that all the genuine mediums were as great hum-bugs as himself. Just as bogus petroleum or mining companies manage to get some well known and respectable citizens to serve as figure heads and thus seduce other innocent people, so Mr. Sothern looked about for some prominent spiritualists whom he might first delude and then make use of to delude others. Judge Edmonds was one of the persons selected, and no doubt he feels very angry to think that he was so easily taken in by Mr. Sothern, and that by his presence he inne-cently assisted Mr. Sothern to play the same joke upon others. His anger is natural; but it does not excuse the abuse which he vents upon the practical joker. The best course for the victim of what is popularly called "a sell" is to laugh it off and roar more heartily than the bystanders, and we advise Judge Edmonds to adopt this plan. If after the Colchester exposure, the Davenport exposure, the confession by Fay of the Davenport tricks, the avowal by Mr. Sothern of the joke transacted here, and the decision of a United States court that spiritualism is merely sleight-of-hand, Judge Edmonds still believes in this new-fangled religion, we sincerely pity him, and have a higher opinion of his credulity than of his common sense. Indeed, it will be difficult to induce us to concede that he has any of the latter quality until he apologises to us for his absurd, uncalled-for and unwarrantable letter

The Mexican Question-The Doubtful

Our latest intelligence from France on the Mexican question is calculated to awaken very serious doubts as to the designs and expectations of Louis Napoleon. According to the Paris Memorial Diplomatique, which is understood to speak by authority, the special mission of Baron Saillard to Maximilian does no embrace a positive order for the withdrawal of the French troops, but simply the task of negotiating for their departure. The time is to depend upon Maximilian, and the removal of said troops will thus probably be delayed until, in his opinion, he can maintain his empire without them. Meantime, as it appears, "the evidently decreasing hostility to Maximilian in the United States" is regarded among the government circles at Paris with great favor, and, as we are informed, "will very much influence the Emperor's action."

"The evidently decreasing hostility to Maximilian in the United States." There is great danger in this construction at the Tuileries of American public opinion. If the agitation of this Mexican difficulty of Napoleon has of late assumed a milder phase in this country, it is because the well known opinions of President Johnson, in connection with the published diplomatic correspondence between the two governments, have satisfied the American people that the removal of Maximilian and his imperial establishment is the fixed policy of the present administration; and it is because of a general belief that Napoleon so understands the issue submitted and insisted upon in Mr. Seward's despatches, and in accordingly preparing for the absolute abandonment of his Mexican scheme. Whatever may be "the grand idea" of Napoleon, the removal of his imperial protectorate from Mexico is regarded by the Am can people as a thing of "manifest destiny." Should Maximilian remain in power under a policy of "masterly inactivity" on the part of our government till the Presidential contest of 1868, that eletion will involve instructions the government from the people which will bring the term of grace to a definite settlement. In the interval, the last candle-end of the Mexican government of Juarez, which we now recognize, may be snuffed out, and there may be left us not even the shadow of a republie to stand by; but this will not avail to save the empire. Mr. Seward has officially intimated so much, but in this view he has given only a faint expression to the almost universal

public sentiment of the United States. We would again suggest, for the information of to his reign and his dynasty from an adherence to this delusive Mexican adventure. The empire in Mexico is not peace. It cannot be maintained without war; in the event of war it will be quickly expelled; nor can it be much longer tolerated without a clear understanding that it is to be removed. We are warned by the hints thrown out from time to time during the last ten years of the impending removal of the French troops from Rome that similar cloudy promises in regard to Mexico are but diplomatic evasions. Such triffing, therefore with this country ought not to be attempted by Napoleon, and cannot safely be persisted in The simple issue is the abandonment of his Mexican "grand idea" or preparations for a rupture with the United States in the final settlement of this controversy. This government and this people desire the perpetuation, without a break, of their old friendly relations with France; but this flank movement against the Union and our popular institutions of a Euro pean monarchy on our Southern border, is blunder and an offence which must be repaired. As an offshoot of the late rebellion it nust be removed by France, or it will be by the United States.

Convinced that such is the public opinion of this country, it is to be regretted that an American public journal, regarded as a political organ of the Secretary of State, should be found leaning towards the recognition of Maximillan. We presume, however, that the journal in question no more speaks by authority upon this subject than one or two others all at sea on the political lasues of the day. If one half the House of Representatives, at a moment's notice, was ready the other morning to support a proposition substantially for a loan of fifty millions of dollars to the Mexican republic, we may infer that a resolution looking to a distinct understanding with Napoleon would pass the same body without opposition. This is what we want-a clear understanding. Such a resolution, we doubt not, would be acceptable to President Johnson, and we believe, too, that in bringing about an explicit agreement with the French government it would in a great degree contribute to the pacification of Mexico and the restoration of our ancient relations of amity with France. We think the time, in behalf of peace, is favorable for some formal action on the part of Congress, the war making power, calculated to disabuse the French government of the falls cious idea that the tendency of public opinion in the United States is towards the recognition of Maximilian and his European monarchy ea